

Moodie: Amputation of fingers among ancient and modern primitive peoples and other voluntary mutilations, indicating some knowledge of surgery.
Harry Culver: Papilloma of posterior urethra. Benign epithelial tumors of ureter.

Pharmaceutical Bacteriology. By Albert Schneider. 2d ed. 441 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Company. 1920. Price, \$4.

The author has taken great pains in his description and segregation of data in his book. The general method of studying micro-organisms is carefully, logically and fully set forth. In fact, in my opinion, the only general fault of the author is that he goes into more detail than the average student of pharmacy could hope to digest, and at times would be apt to be discouraged on account of his inability to absorb such details.

In the chapters on Bacteria in the Industries, Yeast & Moulds and Microscopical, Analytical and Bacteriological Laboratory, the author enters into detailed discussion on such subjects as the difference between sake and beer, the Howard Method, etc., all highly specialized subjects, admirable as an original paper, but in the writer's opinion, out of place in a work of this type. However, I believe this book, in spite of these minor faults, has its place in any laboratory in which the science of bacteriology is practiced.

C. S. A.

Diagnosis and Treatment of Brain Injuries. By Wm. Sharpe. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1920.

A seven hundred and fifty page book including many case histories. Over two hundred pages are devoted to a consideration of acute and chronic brain injuries in new-born babies and children. The author is a strong advocate of the sub-temporal decompression for the relief of intracranial pressure. He emphasizes the value of the ophthalmoscope and the spinal manometer in determining its presence.

The technic of the operation is that developed and practiced by Dr. Harvey Cushing. The principles advocated as governing treatment are those generally recognized although one gains the impression that the author leans more to the operative side of treatment than most neurological surgeons. The recommendations for sub-temporal decompression in cases showing the effects of old birth hemorrhages should be accepted with some reservation, pending confirmation by the experiences of others. With the exception of the case histories, the book could be considerably condensed and repetition avoided.

H. C. N.

Basis of Psychiatry. By Albert C. Buckley. 447 pp. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1920.

This is a text book on Psychiatry designed especially for medical students. The subject is approached from a biological standpoint. Following this biological chapter is a psychological introduction which is in turn followed by chapters on etiology, symptomatology and examination methods which conclude the first part.

The second part deals with the various groups of insanities in detail. The work is a satisfactory and comprehensive review of the subject, although the limited size necessarily makes full consideration impossible. In view of the necessary condensation it is strange that so much space should be allotted to Wassermann technique, a subject not more bound up with psychiatry than with another department of medicine.

There are good bibliographies at the chapter ends and a useful glossary. Proof was apparently hurriedly read. On page 211 the heading belies the text. Huntington on pages 142 and 219 becomes Huntingdon on page 409 and in the

index. The book makes a very favorable impression and may be recommended as a good guide for student and practitioner.
 E. W. T.

A Manual of Pathology. By Guthrie McConnell, M. D., Associate in Pathology Western Reserve University, Medical School, Cleveland, Ohio. Fourth Edition. Thoroughly revised. 12mo. volume of 611 pages, with 18 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1920. Cloth, \$4.50 net.

If there is any virtue in "rapidly acquiring the salient point" of such a subject as pathology this manual, as evidenced by its continued appearance, has some merit. As its preface states, "no attempt is made to present the several views . . . of any one subject."
 J. O.

Physiology and Pathology of the Cerebrospinal Fluid. By William Boyd. New York: Macmillan Company. 1920.

The author states that "the object of this book is to present some of the fascinating physiological problems connected with the cerebrospinal fluid, and to show how they are related to the pathological problems which more directly concern the clinician."

The book contains more than this. Part one takes up the anatomical considerations, the origin and destination of the fluid, circulation of the fluid, functions of the cerebrospinal fluid, pressure of the cerebrospinal fluid, lumbar puncture, physical properties, chemical composition, cytology, Wassermann reaction, colloidal gold reaction, bacteriological methods.

Part two takes up the spinal fluid findings in special pathological conditions, meningitis, syphilis of the central nervous system, organic disease of the brain, organic disease of the spinal cord, some of the mental diseases, general disease; and the last chapter is devoted to therapeutics.

The style is clear and concise, and there are very many appended references.

The book will doubtless find a useful place in the office and laboratory.

E. V. K.

Treatment of Wounds of Lung and Pleura. By Eugenio Morelli. 214 pp. Illustrated. Boston: W. M. Leonard, 1920.

In this book, which is to the surgeon well worth reading, is set forth the principle of treating wounds of the lung with artificial pneumothorax. If hemothorax is present, a pneumothorax of from six to twenty centimeters of water pressure is substituted, and a pleural lavage with chlorasol is made before the germs invade the pleura. In open pneumothorax the hole is plugged with a balloon. His mortality of but 5 per cent in over 100 unassorted cases, and the occurrence of empyema in but 2 per cent are in favor of the method. Pneumothorax, it is claimed, lessens hemothorax, pleural adhesions, pulmonary abscesses and pyothorax.

The operative treatment of lung wounds is not discussed, and the reader must edit for himself a bias toward conservatism, which runs through the book. What is probably an unsafe doctrine here is that with this treatment foreign bodies, even of fair size, will become safely encysted in the lung. For empyema double-walled balloon drains are utilized in a way very similar to Mozingo's method. Morelli shows that Forlanini in 1880 proposed the main principles of the latter method, though without the refinement of technique.

After giving a detailed account of the clinical pathology and physio pathology of wounds of the lung, and showing the value and principles of the production of pneumothorax, a description of the method and several apparatuses for using it are given. The exact indications for treatment are laid down for the various types of lung injuries, and a chapter is devoted to clinical examination in cases